

After a lapse of nearly four years since the great war ended there are still heavy discharges of partisan hot air in Congress over the question of prosecuting the war robbers and grafters, all of which is vented for purely political consumption. That millions and hundreds of millions of dollars were stolen from the government during the war everyone knows; that a penny of it will ever be recovered and the rascals sent to prison at this late day will prove a futile expectation to any who are foolish enough to still entertain it. The men involved in these stealings began way up in the highest financial and industrial circles and include Republicans as well Democrats. The loot has long since been turned into avenues of escape that preclude the probability, if not possibility, of tracing it. That is why the politicians in Congress and the Department of Justice have never gone further than spitting in their hands and making the motions in their pretended effort to lift the cover off the war stealings scandal, knowing full well that it would also cover at once, spattering indiscriminately over friend as well as foe. Therefore we do not believe it ever will be lifted. But while the people bid the looted money eternal farewell, they can at least have the satisfaction of getting back at the political party that held the door open to the plunderers and invited them to it. That is a responsibility the Democrats can neither shift nor evade. It springs up afresh with each new mention of the burdensome war taxes that oppress us that the party in conduct of the war disloyally betrayed the trust of guardianship over the war funds.

They're off in the elimination race now.

If the people are really sweeping back to the Democratic party, they must enjoy being mistreated and plundered.

In its arguments against the tariff bill, the Globe Democrat shows little "independence." It is quite Democratic on that question.

Importers of cheap labor made foreign goods made profits running from 1,000 to 5,400 per cent when they sell them to us, and they are the guys who are making the big haul against the new tariff bill and American valuation on imports.

The Democrats pretend to see in the Indiana and Pennsylvania primary elections signs of great Republican dissatisfaction with the Harding administration and the present Republican Congress, but when the facts in connection with these primaries are examined they disclose the assertion based upon the Democratic view to be simply lying propaganda. Besides Indiana and Pennsylvania, primary elections have been held in Illinois, South Dakota and Oregon, states representing a wide area of the country in their reflection of Republican sentiment as to that party's approval or disapproval of President Harding's policies and the work of the present Congress. Out of 68 Republicans from these five states who are members of the House of Representatives and asked for renomination 62 received it. The 6 who were not renominated were in all probability victims of political accident merely. That 62 out of 68 were renominated is certainly indicative of a situation decidedly the contrary of the "whisper" Democratic friends pretend to see. It may be remarked in passing that the Democrats are peculiarly silent on the showing their party is making at the primaries this year, as well they may, since it is shown that they are far behind their primary vote of former years. All the Democrats who left their party two years ago are not yet rehabilitated in their old political faith apparently, and seem to be in no particular hurry to get back.

Senator Reed is devoting much of his time to criticism of the war-time conduct of Mr. Herbert Hoover, which is all right, for we don't love Hoover none ourselves and think his appointment as Secretary of Commerce by President Harding a big mistake. Senator Reed is stressing Hoover with the idea of rounding up the Democratic farmer vote for himself at the August primary, repeating his old charge that Hoover's fixed price on wheat during the war robbed the American farmer of several billion dollars to allow England to get cheap wheat and eat nice white bread, while we, who raised the wheat, ate bran and shorts. All of which our readers will recall quite clearly. But in this we have the Senator indicting—indirectly we will say—the late Democratic administration as well as Hoover himself, since the latter was acting wholly upon the authority of the war powers conferred upon President Wilson by the Congress controlled by the Democrats. It seems to us, that while Senator Reed loves former President Wilson none too well, he is subtly undertaking to make the Republican party bear the odium of Hoover's war time conduct. If the American farmer in particular and the American people in general have suffered from that conduct, they have all the reason of detesting the Democratic party that they would have of detesting Hoover. They are both daubed with the same stick, and the one as black as the other.

The Sherman antitrust trust law is now considered so elastic that it permits the formation of "good" combines. So all the big interests eager to monopolize trade are putting on their hats and forming combines. The Oil and Steel trusts are considered so good and harmless that they have the entire trade in their respective lines practically sewed up for themselves and competition has disappeared. If you should have any doubts as to how "good" they are being, just watch the soaring price of gasoline and oil. It does not matter much which party is in power, the Morgans and Rockefeller get what they want.

The main trouble with Europe is they'd rather fight than work over there. And mix in, as a lot of people insist we should be doing, how long would it be before we got that way, too? No time at all, the fight habit is as contagious as measles and just makes one itch for a scrap.

Much of the war graft was made legal by the late Democratic administration. The cost-plus scheme was the jimmy that opened the door to great plunder. The taxpayers will be bled for many a year to make up the stealings under that legalized method.

Mr. Gompers sears up and paws the air at every wage cut affecting his pet labor organizations, but he never says a word in protest of wage boosting for these organizations and the resultant high cost of living to us all.

Woodrow Wilson, or someone in his name, has undertaken to run the Democratic party in Missouri this year. Talk of party bosses! Why, old Mark Hanna wasn't in it beside Woodrow.

Strange that this country prospered so long and well free and independent. Let us stick George Washington's and not George V's idea of it.

Moss Ruins Wool. Centrals, Wash.—Sheep came in the shearing from the ranges of Lincoln with a luxuriant growth of wool on their backs. During the winter the fleeces were perishing for lack of feeding in the "dried" country. The wool became dry and matted, and the sheep, being in the early rains and mized with the wool of the feeding pens, with the wool of the formation of the wool. According to local buyers the wool, so affected, cannot be shorn as the fleeces are so damaged that it will be worth the expense. The wool will be shorn to do and shed off as much as possible.

## INSECTS USE RADIO

Wireless Expert Discovers Electric Power in Bugs.

Cockroach Has Wave Length of Between One-Half Inch and One Inch—Sends Messages to Each Other—Accidentally Discovered.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The troublesome cockroach is a radio "man" and communicates by wireless with his brothers and sisters.

Howard Zimmerman of Harrisburg, sergeant major of the Fifty-third infantry brigade headquarters company, Pennsylvania National Guard, believes and seeks to prove it through experiments, the results of which were made public here.

The experiments, Sergeant Zimmerman said, have been under way here for a year as the results of an investigation begun in a bug-infested barracks in Luxembourg, under the direction of Captain Armstrong of the Fifth division signal corps with which Sergeant Zimmerman was serving shortly after the armistice.

"At that time we were having night school and were working on the shortest possible wave length, getting as low as one-fourth of a meter," the sergeant explained. "Radio sets were located three feet apart on a glass-topped table."

"One night everything was working perfectly when suddenly our tubes began to act queerly. By the flickering light of the candle we finally located 'Mr. Cockroach' sitting in the space between the receiving and transmitting apparatus. We removed him and, to our surprise, the apparatus became normal. This led us to believe he was capable of making electric power."

The sergeant declared one insect radio to another, and this belief, he said, is supported by his experiments. "I have found in my experimental work," he asserted, "that a cockroach has a wave length of between one-half inch and one inch, with a very low frequency."

The tumble bug and moth are also endowed with radio power, he added, while beetles show only slight evidence of possessing wireless habits.

## UNIQUE MEMORIAL



In an upper window of one of the well-to-do houses of Cologne, Germany, is an astonishing memorial, a pair of horses' heads, facing the street.

They were carved hundreds of years ago and were placed there to commemorate one of the quaintest events in all history, by an ancient noble of the city.

The story runs that his wife died, and while he was mourning at the deathbed, his stable man ran to him and told him that his wife's horses had disappeared. When he went down to their stalls he saw that they were gone, but when he turned back to the house he saw them emerging from the death chamber and concluded that they were bringing his wife's soul to heaven. The horses were never found again, and this strange memorial was set up here in their honor.

## PULLS TOOTH TO TOOT FLUTE

Schoolboy Sacrifices Crooked Incisor to Further Life's Ambition to Become a Musician.

Philadelphia.—A real martyr to music has been brought to light by Miss Winnetta L. Stacks, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Deaconess home here. Miss Stacks in describing her efforts to induce music classes in settlement work, told of one small boy who confided that his life's ambition was to play the flute. The teacher struggled in vain to teach, but his lips would not pucker right.

"Joe, I guess you will never learn to blow a flute because of the way that front tooth has grown. It is in the way," she said finally.

A few days later the lad's mother returned home to find her son's face bloody, but shining with triumph. He had borrowed pliers and had pulled the tooth.

"And at the first rental of the flute of the class," Miss Stacks concluded, "he blew notes on the flute."

If you don't take the Journal you lose out, you the most.

## DREAD PELLAGRA

FOUND CURABLE

Proper Quantities of Animal Protein in Diet Both Cure and Preventive.

## TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE

Scientists of United States Public Health Service Give Results of Many Years' Study of Disease—Need Eggs and Meat.

Pellagra, a mysterious disease which has caused widespread illness and taken a heavy toll of life in the United States and many countries of Europe, is caused primarily by lack of animal protein in the diet, and is both preventable and curable by proper quantities of animal protein being included in the diet, it is announced by the United States public health service. Doctors Goldberger and Tanner, surgeon and past assistant surgeon, respectively, reporting the results of many years' study of the disease, assert that forty grams per day of beef or milk proteins in the diet will, for practically all normal individuals, prevent the contraction of pellagra. The necessary forty grams of animal protein are contained in about a half pound of beef, or three pints of milk.

"Thus it does not suffice," says the report, "merely to include milk or meat in a diet to prevent pellagra. The quantity of either of these or of other like foods, alone or as supplements, must be considerable to be effective. This may help to explain some of the instances of pellagra in individuals, (including some of those very rare ones in nursing infants), who are alleged to have had a 'good' diet. They did not consume enough for their particular needs."

The following selected quotations set forth the logic of the situation as expressed by Goldberger and Tanner: "There is no hand at a considerable and convincing body of evidence in support of the view that diet is the primary controlling factor in the prevention and causation of pellagra."

"To begin with, account must be taken of the fact that no unequivocal evidence of the transmissibility of the disease has yet been adduced."

"Of outstanding significance are, on the one hand, the demonstration that pellagra may be completely prevented by means of a suitable diet, without intervention of any other known factor, hygienic or sanitary, and, on the other, the absence of any sound evidence that the disease is preventable by any other means."

Referring to experimental work on a group of convicts, the report states: "At least 6 of 11 convicts who volunteered for the experiment and who subsisted on a diet consisting principally of the cereals, wheat, maize, and rice, with pork fat and some fresh vegetables, (sweet potatoes, turnips, cabbage, greens), developed evidence which experienced observers recognized as that of pellagra; whereas, of a large number of controls, none presented any evidence justifying even a suspicion of the disease."

The Protein Factor. "Thus, by a process of exclusion we are led to conclude that of the known dietary essentials the protein factor alone was concerned in our failure to prevent the development of the cases herein cited. And if our interpretations are as we believe sound, (and if all dietary factors essential in human nutrition are known) the further conclusion may properly be drawn, namely, that the dominating role of diet in the prevention and causation of pellagra must be referred primarily to the character of the protein supply."

"Some of the perplexity and confusion will also be prevented if it is not forgotten that the biological quality of a protein and its adequacy in relation to pellagra may, and doubtless frequently do, depend on the plane of intake. In our experience, a supplement of not over 40 grams of milk or beef proteins will, for practically all normal individuals, adequately supplement a pellagra-producing mixture of proteins from maize, wheat, rice, and cornmeal, but 20 grams (representing somewhat over a pint of milk or a quarter of a pound of round steak) may not do so."

School Boys Build Road Cheap. Knoxville, Tenn.—In planning highways costing thousands of dollars, perhaps road builders could get a few pointers from Monroe County Central high school boys of Madisonville, who built 1,200 feet of macadamized road around the school building at a cost of not more than \$150 to the board of education. The boys did the work under the supervision of their principal, Prof. Tom M. Murray.

## Plans to Dive for Lost Treasure of Buccaneers

Cape May, N. J.—Jay E. McCoy of Cape May, N. J., is organizing a syndicate to try to recover the doubloons and pieces of eight which formed the cargo of the Spanish vessel Matanzas, sunk off Turtle Cut half a century ago. Named by pirates and on route from the Spanish main to New York to dispose of a gale on the shoals off the inlet about seven miles north of Cape May.

## CARDUI HELPED

REGAIN STRENGTH

Alabama Lady Was Sick For Three Years, Suffering Pain, Nerves and Depression—Read Her Own Story of Recovery.

Point Rock, Ala.—Mrs. C. M. Stegall, of near here, recently related the following interesting account of her recovery: "I was in a weakened condition. I was sick three years in bed, suffering a great deal of pain, weak, nervous, depressed. I was so weak, I couldn't walk across the floor; just had to lay and my little ones do the work. I was almost dead. I tried everything I heard of, and a number of doctors. Still I didn't get any relief. I couldn't eat, and sleep poorly. I believe if I hadn't heard of and taken Cardui I would have died. I bought six bottles, after a neighbor told me what it did for her."

"I began to eat and sleep, began to gain my strength and am now well and strong. I haven't had any trouble since. I am sure can testify to the good that Cardui did me. I don't think there is a better tonic made and I believe it saved my life."

For over 40 years, thousands of women have used Cardui successfully, in the treatment of many womanly ailments.

If you suffer as these women did, take Cardui. It may help you, too. At all druggists. E 55

## "ANGEL" BUYS VILLAGE

Swedish Red Cross Nurse Seeks to Rehabilitate War Wrecks.

Aristocratic Girl Gathers German Refugees From Wastes of Siberia—Has Already Repatriated Thousands of War Prisoners.

Stockholm.—A refuge of rest and physical rehabilitation where the human wrecks of German war prisoners from Russia and Siberia may be treated and salvaged is being purchased by Miss Elsa Brandstrom, known throughout central Europe and Russia as "the angel of Siberia."

Miss Brandstrom is negotiating for a village in southern Germany which she proposes to turn into a human reclamation camp for the derelicts that once marched proudly under Hindenburg and other Teutonic military leaders against the Russians and were captured and sent to Siberian concentration camps.

They remained in Siberia till long after the world war was over, and there are still thousands of them left, free to return home if they could. But they have neither the means nor the physical strength to do so.

Miss Brandstrom is a young Swedish Red Cross nurse, the daughter of the late Gen. Edward Brandstrom, for many years Swedish minister to Russia under the czar's regime. Leaving her comfortable home in Stockholm and the aristocratic social set in which she had been brought up, she led a small Red Cross expedition into western Siberia, and has succeeded in repatriating thousands of German and Austrian war prisoners.

But she found that when the former soldiers reached their homes they were unable to assume their former places in society. They were wrecks. So she has collected a considerable fund and hopes to purchase a village and have it ready for occupancy this autumn.

As to the war prisoners still wandering about Russia and Siberia, many of them never will be found, and none of them will ever be able to get back without outside aid. Miss Brandstrom proposes to continue rounding up these wails and bringing them to her haven of rest.

## "MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"



Duke Axeloff Bernasconi, who plans to come to America. He has been extradited by Prussia and is unable to secure a footing in Bavaria, to which province he went after leaving Berlin. So he thinks America is his only haven of refuge.

Read the Journal regularly, but subscribe for it. \$1.50.

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## NEWBORN DANGER FOR SEALS GO NORTH IN YELLOW FEVER

May Cross Ocean in Event of Quick Transit Between American and African Tropics.

## GORGAS' WARNING RECALLED

In Former Days Time of Transit Across Atlantic Was Long Enough to Allow All Cases of Fever on Board to Kill or Cure.

Panama.—The two Portuguese aviators flying across the Atlantic from Africa to South America bring to mind a prophetic warning of the late General Gorgas. This was to the effect that when quick transportation between tropical Africa and tropical America should develop, as it eventually would, it would greatly increase the danger of the spread of yellow fever to the Eastern Hemisphere as long as the disease remained in South America, especially in Brazil.

Days of the Slave Trade. The reason why yellow fever did not spread from America to Africa in the days of the slave trade, as malaria did spread from Africa to America, then, illustrates beautifully an important difference between the two great tropical plagues, as well as gives point and pertinence to General Gorgas' warning. Yellow fever kills or cures in a very short time; malaria may linger in the system for a very long time. In former days the time of transit across the Atlantic was long enough to allow all cases of yellow fever on board a ship to die or to recover before the voyage ended. Recovery conferred immunity on the fortunate, and if a mosquito should bite them after they reached Africa they found no germs in them to transmit to others. So it required a very quick transit to get the infection across. It is not yet positively certain that yellow fever ever did cross the ocean. General Gorgas was on his way to the west coast of Africa to settle this question definitely when he died in London.

An Important Difference. But malaria, which seems to have originated in Africa, does not confer immunity upon those who recover from an attack. The germs may survive in the system of the sufferer for months, or even for years, in a more or less dormant state, even if acute attacks do not again develop, and these germs may infect the mosquitoes or malaria-carrying mosquitoes, and so enable them to infect others. In this way the African slaves brought malaria to America with them, but the slave traders did not carry back yellow fever with them to Africa—at least it is not definitely known that they did—and the long time of transit was unfavorable to any considerable transportation of the infection. It is certain that Africa has not suffered from the imported American plague of yellow fever as much as America has from the malaria imported from Africa.

Airplane May Change This. But the airplane may easily change all this. If the Atlantic is crossed in two or three days any member of the crew of an airplane having an infection of yellow fever may easily carry the disease to where the mosquitoes are waiting to do their part on both sides of the Atlantic. Yellow fever does not reveal itself immediately after a man is bitten by an infected mosquito. The only safety would be in a strict quarantine at the port of arrival in Africa or Europe, the crew and passengers all being detained under watch until the period of incubation has passed. The other remedy is to clean up South America of yellow fever, as General Gorgas so strongly urged.

## Restore Minnie Hawk's Sight

Paris.—Baroness Von Hesse-Wartegg, formerly Minnie Hawk of New York, has undergone what is described as a most successful operation for blindness. Her eyesight has been failing for the last seven years, until recently she had been barely able to distinguish between day and night. The operation was performed at the American hospital here.

Lost Eye When Mule Kicked. Loganport, Ind.—While Albert L. Hoover, a farmer, was trimming a mule's tail with a pair of shears, the animal kicked in such a manner that it caused one point of the instrument to pierce the left eye of the man.

Wounded Leg on Floor. Springfield, E. C.—The student "man of adventure" proved anything but smart the other day in 21st Regiment, a convalescent hospital here. When a table and stool "upside down" was placed in front of him as he intended to climb over a partition wall to the next room, he fell and broke his leg.

Spent Night in Jail. At the station a caddy in his uniform had been found to contain a glass of beer. The judge imposed a fine of \$100 for violating the law.

## Migration Begins for Remoras in the Bering Sea.

Hard Leaves South Pacific Waters and Follows the Western Coasts of United States, British Columbia and Alaska.

Port Angeles, Wash.—The Pacific seal herd is on the move.

The annual migration to the northward has begun, and the vanguard soon will appear off the coast of Washington and British Columbia, leading the way to the summer rendezvous on the Pribilof Islands in the middle of Bering sea.

All winter long the seals have been scattered through the South Pacific, but as spring approaches the staling instinct turns their heads to the North and they converge toward the California coast and then follow their time-worn groove along the western coasts of the United States, British Columbia and Alaska, the millions of their fluke being the deep sea fishing boats, where successful salmon, halibut and other fish keep them sleek and fat.

Few, if any, other animals are so carefully guarded and guarded by Uncle Sam, and except for such towering the far seal probably now would be an extinct animal. With the exception of a small colony that summers on the Commander Islands, off the coast of Kamchatka, Siberia, the herd which propagates on the Pribilofs is the only far seal herd known to be in existence.

When Alaska was purchased from Russia, the seals on the Pribilofs lands numbered, according to various official estimates, from two to five million animals, but due to ruthless operations by sealers of many nations the herds were decimated annually. The United States government, year after year, endeavored to negotiate treaties for the protection of the seals and in 1901 a measure of success was obtained in a treaty with Great Britain which practically eliminated Canadian sealers.

The measure of the herds continued, however. Numerous sealers flying the Japanese flag annually ransacked a rich harvest, and the Japanese government steadily refused to interfere with the enterprise. Finally, in 1911, when the herds by overstrained pelagic sealing had been reduced to approximately 250,000 animals, the efforts of the United States were rewarded and a treaty among four nations—Russia, Great Britain, Japan and the United States—was negotiated, to continue in force for 15 years.

This agreement prohibited any of the nationals of the signatory powers from taking seals at any time anywhere, with the provision, however, that agents of the United States might take a few thousand skins each year from bachelor males numbering on the Pribilofs. This does not interfere with the propagation of the herds. By the terms of the treaty the United States not only supply rewards the nations for any seal submitted by their nationals, but agreed to give annually 15 per cent of the proceeds of the skins taken from the few animals killed.

## NEW YORK? IT'S IN THE ALPS

Swiss Peasant, Sending Telegram, Invents it and Then Previews It.

Geneva, Switzerland.—A peasant handed in a telegram of a few words at a branch telegraph office for his wife in New York and placed a franc on the counter for payment.

The clerk asked whether the wire was really meant to be sent to New York and proceeded to make the calculation. When the comparatively large sum required was announced to the peasant, he protested loudly and insisted that New York was in Switzerland.

So it was found to be, but it took long and patient search through a large ancient volume to discover that there is a New York in Switzerland, an Alpine hamlet of fifty inhabitants not far from Lucerne.

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